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1970s

The Gavel

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1979 Vol. 27 No. 5

Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

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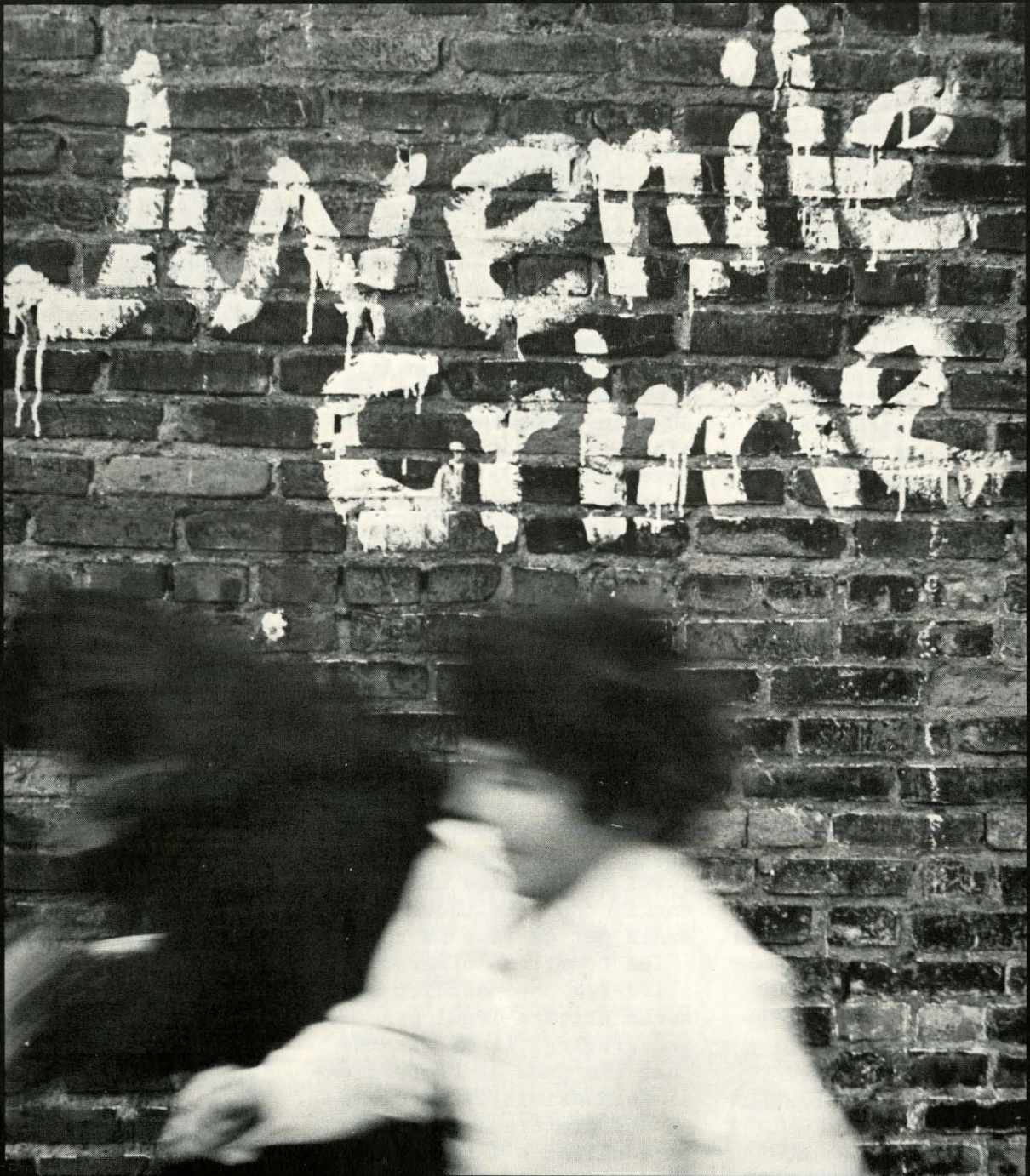
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# THE GAMEL

Cleveland-Marshall College of Law



Is House Bill 460  
The Answer?



## COMMENTARY

Late grades are a chronic problem at C-M. And true to form the Late Grades Committee met too late to alleviate any problems for graduates wishing to take the February Bar Exam. The meeting was attended by SBA President Bill McGinty, Prof. Hyman Cohen, Prof. Stephan Landsman, and Tom Lobe. Ironically, Prof. Alan Miles Ruben, a notorious violator of the late grades rule, was absent though assigned to the committee.

The problem is simple- no record of grades- no bar exam. There is a standing rule that all grades should be submitted to the dean for approval four weeks after the date of the examination. When grades are not presented within the prescribed time limit, administrative as well as personal problems arise. The problem rears its head every December and June by the need for certification of graduates at a minimum of one week before the bar exam. When a teacher fails to hand in grades on time, the administrative staff has to compute the credit hours and grade point averages by hand for all bar applicants. This method is cumbersome and could easily be avoided if teachers were diligent and furnished grades within the four week time period.

Mrs. Catherine Martin,

## Late Grades

Records Officer, stated that law grades are processed on one "computer run." Thus if one teacher is late the procedure is at a standstill.

Prof. Cohen pointed out that laziness is a dominant factor in tardiness. This excuse is intolerable. Law teachers should live up to the same standards that they demand from their pupils. If a student cited laziness as an excuse the teacher certainly would not overlook a late paper.

Another reason for grading delinquency mentioned at the meeting is lack of time. One professor stated that a teacher might have 250 tests to grade in a given quarter. If we rely on this assumption a teacher would be able to grade 10 exams a day and enter his grades on time. If we discard the assumption and take notice that courses are staggered over several quarters and that upper level classes are usually small, the likelihood of 250 exams per quarter is remote.

The Committee offered a third reason- conflict between private legal practice and grading. It was stated that the Code of Professional Responsibility is clear in its preference for duty to a client's interest over

grading chores. This argument is technically correct but it skirts the issue. Teachers have notice of exam dates and could easily avoid conflicting matters within the prescribed time for grading exams. Better planning and use of the professor's time seems to be the key to solving this problem. Furthermore, if a teacher is being burdened with too many outside interests, the teacher should either lighten his teaching load or lessen his outside interests, rather than allowing both students and clients to suffer.

There is no real reason for late grades, but without pressure from the Dean, the administrative staff and the students are at the mercy of a teacher who is not performing his duties properly.

-Tom Lobe

-Ken Reinhard

### Editor's Note:

The University's typesetting machine has been broken for the past two weeks. We decided to publish *The Gavel* in this form rather than waiting indefinitely for its repair.

Mary Jo Kilroy has resigned as *Gavel* editor and transferred to Ohio State. The *Gavel* staff recently elected Ken Reinhard as her successor.

Vol. 27 No. 5  
January 26, 1979

### THE GAVEL

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Cleveland State University  
Cleveland, Ohio 44115  
216-687-2340

On the cover:

Photography: David Douglass

Design: Martin Nadorlik

#### Editors

MARTIN NADORLIK  
LEE ANDREWS

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Martin Nadorlik

"Yes I'm from Cleveland, but let me assure you that I had nothing to do with the default."

## Babbitt on Default

by Lawrence G. Sheehy

Excepting its boosting of T-shirt sales, the default doesn't seem to have had much of an effect on Clevelanders.

Threats of spending cuts, tax hikes and layoffs have sounded from all corners, but so far, there have only been threats.

Nobody seems to be taking this mess seriously. That could well change soon.

While the rumblings have been aplenty, no crash has as yet been discerned. If a crash comes to be, it will be felt on February 28 of this year -- the day after Clevelanders will have decided at the polls whether they will increase their income taxes and/or sell the controversial Municipal Light Plant.

It is by mutual agreement, then, that the default appears to have been weathered without damage. Appearances -- it is said with justification -- are deceiving.

Professor Harold Babbitt of Cleveland-Marshall is not deceived.

Professor Babbitt teaches a course here in Local Government Law. He also is considered an authority in the area of municipal finances.

On January 4, 1979, Babbitt urged action on the part of the State in an opinion piece which appeared on the editorial pages of the *Cleveland Press*. Babbitt outlined the provisions of the Ohio Constitution which permit the State a right of entry into the government and financing of Cleveland.

According to Babbitt, the State of Ohio could step in right now and take over the operations of Cleveland. The protestations of Mayor Kucinich would be for naught.

As Babbitt points out, there is confusion as to the limits of power of local self-government enjoyed by Cleveland under its "home-rule" status pursuant to Section 3 of Article XVIII of the Ohio Constitution.

This was not a plenary grant of power.

Section 6 of Article XIII empowers the Ohio General

Assembly to restrict the powers of municipalities to tax, assess, borrow money, contract debts and loan credit so as to prevent the abuse of such power.

Also, Section 13 of Article XVIII provides that, "Laws may be passed to limit the power of municipalities to levy taxes and incur debts for local purposes, and may require reports from municipalities as to their financial condition and transactions . . . and may provide for the examination of the vouchers, books and accounts of all municipal authorities . . ."

What's more, the Ohio Supreme Court has said that, "If the result (of legislation) affects only the municipality itself, with no extraterritorial effects, the subject is clearly within the power of local self-government and is a matter for the determination of the municipality. However, if the results is not so confined it becomes a matter for the General Assembly." *Beachwood v. Board Of Elections Of Cuyahoga County*, 167 O.S. 369, 371 (1958).

It is quite clear that the effect of Cleveland's default will "spill over" into the suburbs; so too, it should also be clear that remedial legislation lies properly within the hands of the State.

It is Babbitt's opinion that the State has not yet intervened because of the political factors. If, however, the February tax vote fails, Babbitt thinks that the State will unquestionably enter.

According to Babbitt, Governor Rhodes has plans for a nine-member controlling board which would have to

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# JUVENILE CRIME

There is a bill currently pending in the Ohio Assembly that contains more amendments than text. This same bill has a unique special interest group lobbying for its defeat. The proposal is the Juvenile Code Reform Bill, commonly known as H.B. 460. Its antagonists are organized under the banner of the Ohio Juvenile Judges Association. The judges have literally written an alternate bill under the guise of the amendment procedure. But first let us set the factual scenario.

Two years ago Atty. Gen. William B. Brown assembled a special task force consisting of experts in social services and juvenile law including C-M's Prof. Robert J. Willey. Their objective was to identify existing deficiencies in the Juvenile Code and propose legislative reform. The result of the the task force's deliberations is embodied in H.B. 460.

In Ohio, the stated aim of the juvenile justice system is the provision of a vehicle through which the delinquent, unruly child, neglected or dependent minor, and juvenile traffic offender can be given social service aid and rehabilitation. The general premise of H.B. 460 sets forth the "least restrictive alternative" as the test for placement of youthful offenders. Under this theory, if it can be shown that a community disposition (group home, foster care, etc.) is a proper placement, this type of rehabilitation will be chosen over a more restrictive institutional placement. The "Big House" reformatories such as Fairfield School for Boys, would be eventually replaced by smaller in-patient facilities.

Proponents of the measure claim that institutional funding can be diverted into the communities to establish a means for the "least restrict-

ive alternative." But opponents such as Juvenile Judge Walter Whitlach of Cuyahoga County disagree. He declared that the bill has "little or no advantage" and that its drafters acted out of "ignorance or a desire to exaggerate the problem." The judges argue that the money just is not available.

Whitlach indicated that the task force operated under the misguided assumption that no major changes had been made in the juvenile court system for the last 25 years. He pointed to the 1969 Ohio Juvenile Court Act and the 1972 Juvenile Court Rules as evidence of reform.

Rep. Harry Lehman (D. Cleveland) Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and sponsor of the bill, believes that the earlier reforms were just the first steps in a continuing process. Lehman attributed the "boxing" of H.B. 460 in the Senate last year to the intense pressure exerted by the juvenile judges.

House Bill 460 provides for drastic changes in courtroom procedure and juvenile commitments.

- Verbatim records of hearings would be mandatory.
- Open hearings would be required unless the court could show cause why they should be closed.
- Prohibition against holding an alleged or adjudicated delinquent in an adult facility.
- Maximum terms of commitment to Ohio Youth Commission imposed with OYC determining specific sentencing.
- Authorization of fines up to \$1,000.
- Community service work as

*continued on page 5*





one method of probation.

This list is far from exhaustive but one can ferret the underlying theory—community solutions for neighborhood problems. Parental responsibility has been emphasized to place the burden at home rather than at an inadequate institution 50 miles away. Proponents of the measure think open hearings will lead to procedural consistency and the demystification of the juvenile process. Furthermore, mandatory records would allow attorneys to build a record for appeal.

On the other hand, the juvenile judges have lobbied for the continued use of jails as holdover facilities; the mixture of delinquents and non-delinquents in the Child Study Center, a diagnostic unit in Columbus, and for an increase in authority over commitments and releases of youths from the Ohio Youth Commission.

One suspects that the key to the quandry may be enmity directed against the drafters because they were "outsiders." The Attorney General disregarded protocol by snubbing the judges and H.B. 460 has been aggressively resisted as a result. It has been said that concessions are easily made in committee but never made on the assembly floor. Brown should have made compromise early before he went public with the legislation. The bill is slated for reconsideration this session and it is anybody's guess as to the outcome.

*By Ken Reinhard*

• • •

It isn't the bad lawyers who are screwing up the justice system in this country—it's the good lawyers. If you have two competent lawyers on opposite sides, a trial that should take three days could easily last six months.

*Art Buchwald*



Martin Nadorlik

## Other States- Lock 'Em Up

*by Bruce Walis*

A recent study prepared by the ACLU reveals that in the past three years, eighteen states have amended their juvenile justice codes to require maximum sentencing or waiver to adult courts for certain crimes. In 1976 the New York legislature enacted laws requiring that juveniles be finger-printed and photographed and their records opened to law enforcement agencies. Under the new act, five year sentences could be imposed for murder, kidnapping, and arson. Youthful offenders could be sent to a secure facility for the first year, a residential facility for the second, and could be placed in a nonresidential program for the remainder of the term. Lesser felonies such as assault, robbery, attempted murder require three year sentences similarly designed.

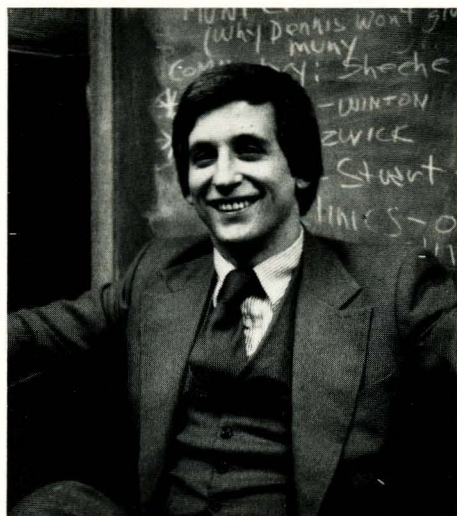
Most states allow some juveniles to be transferred to adult courts for serious offenses. Several states have lowered the age waiver and have made transfer hearings mandatory under certain

circumstances. In Arkansas, the law now allows waiver of any child charged with a misdemeanor or felony. Under prior law the child had to be 15 and accused of a felony. Family courts in the state of Maine must transfer youths, if violence is involved and probable cause exists indicating the commission of a crime. West Virginia formerly allowed transfer of all 15-year-olds. The statute now limits it to youths accused of violent felonies.

Waiver to the adult court can be a kiss of death. The youthful offender not only draws the adult sanction but is often confined to an adult penitentiary as well. While some states have tried to design laws separating the serious delinquent from the minor offender, public patience is wearing thin. An angered public has demanded a reevaluation of the juvenile law process. The trend seems to be to treat offenders less as children to be helped and more like criminals to be punished.



# An Interview with the President



By ALAN J. FISHER

**Gavel:** What is the function of the SBA?

**McGinty:** First, we are a service organization. Second, we are a governmental body. As a governmental body, the primary importance is the allocation of financial resources to the organizations of the law school.

As a governmental body, the SBA is the apparatus of student input into the various faculty committees.

I think it is important to mention that the SBA also functions to help cut the red tape for students. Examples include the locker set-up for the year; the opportunity to pick up required Xerox material for class and pay for it at the Xerox desk rather than going to Fenn Tower first; and insisting on someone in the administrative offices to assist the night students.

**Gavel:** What have you accomplished as president?

**McGinty:** By myself, not much. Only with the group that I am working with can I make things go. This is a difficult question to answer. As with any effective organization everything can't be done by one person.

**Gavel:** Can't one person be the catalyst?

**McGinty:** Sure, but you've got to have the horses to move. You need someone to give a pat on the back or a kick in the butt!

**Gavel:** It appears that one person can be a catalyst and get the ball rolling. That person is Jerry Walton. Do you care to make any comment?

**McGinty:** What Jerry has done he has done very well. Jerry pursues things and on some matters he is personally involved. Without a doubt, Jerry gets things done.

The SBA could get involved in many more matters but that's not the function of the SBA.

**Gavel:** Bill, do you think you could accomplish more as SBA president if you were very visible? Let's face it, you are not that well known by the student body.

**McGinty:** The faculty, administration and the University administration know who I am. When I have to see someone I can see them and things get done. I don't have a public relations staff to make me visible. Students don't see this side of my office. I'm not visible but I have things to do.

To be visible would not further the office or being SBA president.

**Gavel:** In reference to the fact that you are a night student, if you were visible would it not make a difference in your meetings with various people and accomplishments of your goals?

**McGinty:** When I ran for this office I admitted that I was a night student. I admitted the fact and I was elected as such. With the people I

have this year I have gotten things done. Without the delegation of authority I couldn't get it all done. It's that short and simple. *The Gavel* made an issue out of the fact that I was a night student. Other candidates were night students as well.

**Gavel:** *The Gavel* has heard your staff remark that you are never around. Any comment?

**McGinty:** Anytime that anyone wants me I can be reached at home or here. I have classes every night.

**Gavel:** Bill, what have been the highlights of the year since taking office?

**McGinty:** I run an administration where everything is out in the open. For example, the budget meeting. A lot of time was spent with V.P. Tom Lobe and Treasurer Kurt Olsen. We felt that the proposals submitted were the best for the law school.

The SBA is getting involved with the ABA. I think this is good.

We had a locked budget and yet we have received additional University funding. Jerry Kovacik has helped out in dealing with the University's bureaucracy.

Oh yes, one other thing: a policy set-up for increased library hours during exam week is in the offing.

**Gavel:** What are your goals for the remaining weeks of your office?

**McGinty:** I would like to see Saga here on Saturdays and later in the evening during exam time.

I think something has to be worked out regarding the accessibility of the Placement Director to the evening students. The evening stud-

*continued on page 7*



ents should be entitled to the same basic resources as the day students. There should be parity but this parity does not exist. C-M started out as a night program and should continue this tradition.

I would like to see greater student input in the faculty committees.

I think there should be more social activities. Happy Hours have been a tremendous thing for both students and faculty.

I would like to see the 4-6 p.m. time slot filled with classes. I have spoken to Mr. Greenwood concerning this matter. For example, a one-hour ethics course during this time might be better than one at 9 p.m. I will continue working for better course selection and time slots.

I plan to go after the faculty.

*Gavel:* What have been the disappointments of the year?

*McGinty:* The biggest disappointment has been the speakers program. Herald Price Fahringer was scheduled at a time when the least number of students would be in class. The result: approximately 50 people in attendance. We will not spend the money when such a small percentage partakes. Every law student has the responsibility to keep attuned to what's going on.

The Dean has more of a duty to night students. He's got to make himself more accessible.

*Gavel:* Have you lived up to your campaign promises?

*McGinty:* Yes!

*Gavel:* What about the SBA meetings? *The Gavel* has learned that there has not been a quorum of Senators at the last two meetings.

*McGinty:* Not true. There was

a quorum at the last meeting. It is quite clear that we meet the first Thursday of every month at 5:30 p.m. *Gavel:* Don't you think that if you had a solid agenda that the Senators would show up?

*McGinty:* Regarding the agenda for the meetings, after the budget meeting very little if anything has been submitted by the Senators. I believe Dennis Fisco submitted something last meeting. The Senators are all aware of the meetings and the procedures. This is their responsibility.

*Gavel:* Do you plan to run again?

*McGinty:* No. But you never know. A two-year man can do a lot more than a one-year president.

*Gavel:* Have the students gotten their money's worth?

*McGinty:* More than their money's worth. The total number of hours I have put in makes my pay less than minimum wage. It has been both frustrating and enjoyable.

• • •

A jury consists of 12 persons chosen to decide who has the better lawyer.

*Robert Frost*

## COMMENT

*"You could get 100 students together, but the students only have squirt guns. They could be stopped by one faculty member, because the faculty have real bullets."*

SBA President Bill McGinty on the futility of confrontation politics.

Bill McGinty realizes that law students cannot demand control over their legal education. He has adjusted to that reality by working with, rather than confronting the administration and the faculty.

In the process, however, Bill McGinty has confused accommodation with abdication. Instead of marshalling what power the students do have, he has thrown in the towel and relinquished all control over educational policy to the faculty and administration.

I believe that he has settled for too little.

Students are not powerless. They maintain the power of any group outside the power structure-- the power of persuasion. While they cannot dic-

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tate policy, they can exercise control over policy if the administration adopts their policy ideas.

The time is right to capitalize on the power of persuasion at Cleveland-Marshall. C-M is young; its policies are not locked in by tradition, its administration would like the school to be an innovative force in the development of legal education and is reexamining its policies. During this time of introspection, however,

there is no consensus as to where legal education should be going. Students, whose resumes list at least 16 years of education are as qualified as anyone to do research and offer policy initiatives in the areas of admissions, curriculum revisions, placement and tenure.

The possibility of student leverage is not mere conjecture. At a recent Balsa scholarship dinner, Dean Bogomolny commented that his policies had been re-evaluated after some prodding by Balsa. Leverage does, of

course, require an agenda. While Balsa appears to have one, the SBA surely does not.

In his interview, Bill McGinty states that the SBA is a "service organization." What that apparently means is that the SBA is a government of reaction rather than action. It has been visible this year when the University created a crisis and when the Administration needed a student government.

The accomplishments:

- getting a rebate when the University put in locks
- bringing xeroxed class materials from Fenn Tower to the front desk
- finding bodies when Dave Goshien needed good crowds for his lectures

Reaction is a function of any government. It is, however, the only function of the McGinty administration. The school Administration requested, at the beginning of the year, that students be named to the faculty committees which make policy recommendations to the faculty as a

whole. Students were dutifully appointed but were given no instructions as to the gains they should seek.

The SBA constitution requires the Student Senate to meet periodically. So the Senate meets once a month and spends much of its time drinking coffee because the SBA administration has little to discuss.

Such is almost the stuff of planned impotence. Why does the faculty need guns when it has the SBA to keep the students down.

A common objection to calls for a more energetic student government is that students are apathetic. But are students really unconcerned about law school conditions? A more correct observation is probably that all students have some block of time that they are willing to devote to improving Cleveland-Marshall, but they do not have enough time to initiate specific programs. If someone is willing to lead, however, students will support his or her efforts. The program of this year's Social Committee is, for example, rather impressive: happy hours every two weeks, a Christmas party, a blood drive, a dinner dance and a skating party. All of it student run and student initiated. All it took was someone with an agenda.

Leadership, of course, takes time and energy and a minimum of outside involvements. But that is why SBA presidents are paid a full tuition.

One wonders if students are getting their money's worth when they get reaction rather than policy initiation from their government.

by Lee Andrews



THAT'S FUNNY ... THIS ONLY GIVES MY WEIGHT.



# LETTERS

Editor:

At the beginning of the current academic year I noted that the *Gavel* had a new and aesthetically pleasing format. As I read the first issue, I was gratified that more than its format had changed, for it showed an obvious increase in quality of journalism.

I believe that the students in the Cleveland-Marshall College of Law should feel gratified that the *Gavel* has shown such marked improvement. Since students in the College of Law will be entering a profession, it is important that the *Gavel* deal with professional issues. And it does. Not only that, it deals with them in a sensitive manner by examining the pros and cons.

In my judgment, you and your entire staff are to be congratulated for producing a quality publication.

Sincerely yours,  
Walter B. Waetjen  
President CSU

Editor:

My compliments to you and your staff on an outstanding publication. Contents generally well-organized, timely and well written. It has improved steadily over the years and has become an important part of the University's total communications program. Best wishes in your continued efforts.

Sincerely,  
Robert L. Jones  
Secretary  
Board of Trustees

Editor:

Of alarming concern is the fact that eight present

and former city councilmen are under indictment on a total of 498 counts growing out of illegal gambling activities at local street carnivals. For many, these indictments confirmed their belief that there exists a nationwide conspiracy involving government prosecutors and the news media, which exists to harrass and discredit black public officials and emasculate them of their influence with the black community.

Part of the purpose of the Cleveland-Marshall BALSA chapter, is to instill in the public and the bar community a greater sense of awareness in those issues which are sensitive to the needs of the black community.

To accomplish this goal, members of the organization will be available at UC Commons on Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1979, from Noon to 5:00 PM, to solicit funds for these individuals' defense. We hope to have on hand at this time leaders from various community and business groups which have been formed to insure that these elected officials receive the the best possible defense.

Some of these issues that will be addressed concern the deterrent effect these indictments have on those aspiring to become involved in public service and the serious affect these proceedings have on the value system of our community.

James H. Hewitt

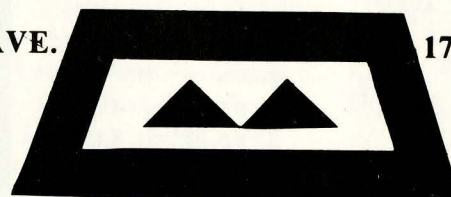


Ohio Chief Justice Frank D. Celebreeze (right) was recently named "Man-of-the-Year" by Delta Theta Phi Fraternity. The Chief Justice accepted the award from William Richard (center) fraternity National Chancellor, and Andy Hoffman (left) local chapter president. The Chief Justice is a C-M graduate who has served on the court since 1972.

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## Babbitt

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approve all expenditures, budgets, contracts and tax levies. Rhodes has been reticent to unveil the details of this plan lest it deter the vote on the income tax increase.

"There is some talk that this Board was original to have had the power to increase the payroll tax without a popular vote," said Babbitt. However, it was not thought that the General Assembly would be receptive to this.

It is important to note that it might not be necessary to implement any such plan. That's up to the voters of Cleveland.

However, there remains the problem of Cleveland's municipal bonds.

Over the years, Cleveland has illegally dipped into its bond money to meet payrolls. Auditors have screamed "foul" but nobody listened.

At midnight on December 15, 1978, Cleveland joined ranks with New York City (NYC). Now neither of them are in the bond market.

"It probably won't take Cleveland as long as NYC to get back into the bond market," said Babbitt.

"NYC defaulted on \$1.5 billion in notes (100 times the amount of Cleveland's default). NYC had high income taxes. Also, it had extremely high expenditures.

"Cleveland's expenditures are nill in comparison. It also has the lowest income tax of any major city in Ohio.

"The remedy is really straightforward -- raise the income taxes.

"Once Cleveland gets back into the bond market, though, it will have to pay higher interests costs over a long

period (bonds traditionally have a life expectancy of from twenty to thirty years).

"That damage is already done -- we'll just have to live with it."

...

## Worth Remembering

"The sovereign in this Nation is the people, not the bureaucracy. The statement of accounts of public expenditures goes to the heart of the problem of sovereignty. If taxpayers may not ask that rudimentary question, their sovereignty becomes an empty symbol and a secret bureaucracy is allowed to run our affairs."

Justice Douglas in *United States v. Richardson*.

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## Weather Emergency Phone Numbers

These days, a lot of Cleveland State University students and employees are wondering about weather emergencies and school closings.

It's the University's policy to maintain class schedules except in severe emergencies, according to Jay Stormer, assistant vice president for student services.

But, he adds, on snowy days you can find out if the University is closed by calling one of two numbers.

Both the Admissions Office phone lines, 687-3755, and the main University number, 687-2000, will have tape recorded messages about possible snow closings, he said.

Stormer said the two numbers are being used to help take care of the large number of calls the University receives in bad weather.

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Written by Roldo Bartimole,  
former Plain Dealer and Wall  
Street Journal reporter.  
Now in its 11th year.



## "Stewart"

by Ken Reinhard

Alfred Charles Stewart is a very popular person around these parts. His friendly demeanor is exhibited six days a week in his duties as security officer at the law school. I asked him about his job and he told me, "I get along with everybody. I enjoy helping the students, staff and faculty."

Mr. Stewart was born in Cleveland and raised on E. 89th and Cedar. He attended a Catholic grammar school and a public high school before his induction into the army during his late teens. "In those days everyone played with one another. We had Jewish, Italian, Polish, Blacks and Bohemians. That was real neighborhood living," he said.

On December 9, 1941, Stewart was in New York City doing military service. "On Pearl Harbor Day I was in the Savoy Ballroom, I knew what was happening next," he reminisced. His tour of duty took him to Italy, France and England with Patton's Third Army. After World War II Stewart completed ten years in the U.S. military, and eventually settled into a job hauling mail by tractor trailer for the U.S. Postal Service.

In May of 1968 Stewart began his tenure at Cleveland State University. He commented that his most difficult occupational situation occurred during the transition from the Chester

Building to the present facility. "Thievery was rampant," he said, "I couldn't tell who the thieves were because there were so many movers."

His recreational activities

include membership in the Mason Lodge, Prince Hall, and active participation in all of its fundraising events. Last year Stewart travelled to San Francisco for the East-West Shrine football game.

Stewart and his wife, Juanita, have five children ranging in age from two to thirty years old. His eldest daughter, Cheryl, graduated from C-M in August, 1978, and is presently employed at Cleveland Trust.

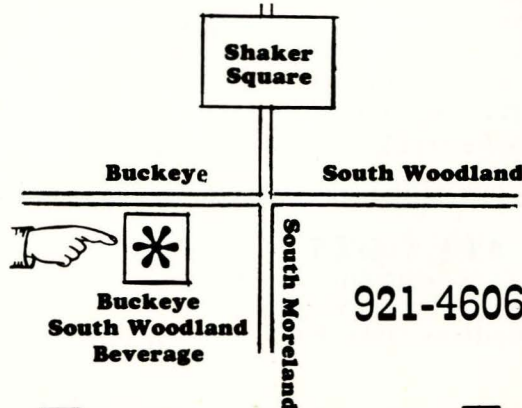
Stewart said certain students have stood out during his career at CSU. One in particular was Willie Jones, a blind man and recent C-M graduate, who Stewart said personified the need for self confidence. "He could have laid down," stated Stewart, "but he had faith in himself. This is no time to fool around, you are making a path to your future."

I asked him why he chose the law school for his assignment, when he could have had his choice of any on campus with his seniority. He looked at me, smiled and said, "I like the people. This job has been an education to me."

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# BRIEFLY

## Bad News Department

According to Gary A. Munneke, past president of the National Association of Law Placement, Cleveland is one of the cities law school graduates should avoid. Cleveland's clouded financial picture has put a damper on hiring, especially among firms with heavy corporate practices. Other cities to be avoided include Denver, Salt Lake City, and Portland, Ore, while prospects are considered good in Houston and Chicago.

Photo by Sue Edwards



Members of the S.B.A. Social Committee threw a Christmas party for the kids of Cleveland on Sunday, December 17. 100 kids accepted their hospitality.

The S.B.A. had extended its invitation to twenty neighborhood centers and eight grade schools.

The Social Committee treated its guests to cartoons, prizes from Santa, a magic show and lots of pop, gingerbread cookies (donated by the bakers union), ice cream and candy canes.

Winner of Santa's biggest prize was Billy Hudson, one of a family of eleven kids. Billy's stuffed animal could have eaten peanuts off his head.

Jerry Walton, chairman of the Social Committee, said the Christmas party was a chance to improve the image of lawyers in the community, but that it was mainly a way of enjoying the holiday season with those who get the biggest kick out of it.

Others who gave their Sunday afternoon to Cleveland kids were: Sue Carroll, Everett Bellamy, Sue Edwards, Joann Gall, Maria George, Brian Hagen, Steve Holtzman, Ben Hunsinger, Joe Jerse, Mary Kay Kalivoda, Bill McGinty, Mike O'Grady, Rick Pignatello and Ken Roll.

## Women and the Law Conference

All students interested in attending this year's national Women and the Law Conference should register at LB 26 as soon as possible. This does not commit you to attend; it will determine eligibility for reduced group rate airfare. The conference will be held in San Antonio, Texas, March 29th through April 1st.

## The CSU Shuffle

CSU President Walter Waetjen recently announced a change in university hierarchy. The office of vice president for academic affairs John A. Flower was beefed up by adding two vice provosts, one for graduate studies and one for faculty. VP Ronald G. Schultz will become vice-provost for academic affairs.

## Typist Needed

The Gavel is in need of a student with typing skills to be a typesetter. The pay is \$3.25 per hour. Apply at The Gavel, LB 23.

## Upcoming Films

The CSU Film Society has announced its Winter schedule.

Films to be shown include;

Jan. 26-27 "Last Tango in Paris" and "Phaedra"

Feb. 2-3 "Tommy"

Feb. 9-10 "Carnal Knowledge" and "Blume in Love"

Feb. 16-17 "The Seven Per-Cent Solution" and "The Hound of the Baskervilles"